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ABOUT TO FILL BARRE'S WAR CHEST.

The great events across the water, as well as the invasion of our own shores, ought to come home to Barre people with tremendous force now that they are about to fill their war chest to meet the demands of war charities—the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Salvation Army and others. The United States is making preparations for a long war and that means that the people of Barre, together with the rest of the nation, will be called upon quite frequently to meet quotas for various drives such as we have been having during the past year. Barre must meet its quotas of all these recognized drives as cheerfully as the other communities of the country are doing. And Barre will meet them. But to systematize the work, to eliminate waste of time in repeated canvasses and to equalize the burden of support the war chest plan has been accepted and will shortly be put into force. Each person is asked to give just as much as his financial condition will permit, the amount to be paid in installments. The drive for the war chest will be started to-morrow and the people of Barre are earnestly requested to consider the matter now so that they will be ready to give their affirmative answer promptly. The Barre war chest must be filled. Will you do your part?

This is the day when American young men officially come to manhood.

The next spectacular thing for the Germans to do would be to send a bombing squadron over New York.

It must be admitted that the German submarine commanders gave the crews and passengers time to get off the boats.

The American warships might do well to watch the coast of Mexico to see whether there are any signs of German submarine occupancy.

Meanwhile, Field Marshal Haig's main forces are biding their time. So the German general staff cannot afford to be prodigal of their strength on the Champagne front.

Old Johnny Bull, through his ministry of information, is already telling the German general staff where the Germans are making a mistake in wasting their strength. That chiding may be expected to result in another impetuous attack by the hot-headed and unrestrained crown prince. More likely than not, too, the British will be the object of the attack.

Timorous Americans should bear in mind that the transports carrying American soldiers out of American ports will not be allowed to leave except under careful convoy, that transports will be convoyed beyond the normal danger zone and that they will be met by sufficient convoys on the other side. Of course, there are chances for a slip, but the chances are remote.

FULLY IN THE WAR AT LAST.

The presence of American forces of large size on the western side of the Champagne salient indicates that they are at last in the very maelstrom of battle. For about a year the Americans have been preparing and at times engaging in minor operations while their allies were going through the blood drenching of major operations. As long as that situation continued it could not be said that the United States was fully in the war, as compared with our allies; but with the alignment of American forces in the very hottest part of the battlefield, on the road between the enemy and Paris, it can no longer be said that the United States is not a vital, integral part of the actual warfare itself. Our American manhood is being interposed between despotism and freedom, as it were. It is placed to oppose the mighty German machinery of battle where it will have to stand the brunt of withering cannon fire followed by desperate charges by desperate men sent by a desperate government. The Americans are at last shoulder to shoulder with our French brothers, sharing their burdens and their joys—both fighting for the common cause of saving France, of crushing tyranny and of ridding the world of one of the worst national blots that ever infested it. American blood is being shed copiously on French soil. May it not be shed in vain?

OUR ABILITY TO MEET SUBMARINE MENACE.

The experience which American naval men have gained in fighting the submarines in European waters ought to put them in a position to meet the same menace on this side of the ocean. It is a recognized fact that ever since the United States entered the war the defense against the submarines has been growing

stronger. This condition may be in part due to the fact that the sudden addition of many American war vessels of the smaller type made it possible for the allied sea forces to cover a greater amount of sea area and thus to check the activities of the undersea boats of the enemy; but it is quite probable, too, that American methods of dealing with the submarine have had something to do with the satisfactory results. If we have been correctly informed, the use of the depth bomb in connection with offensive warfare against the submarine was introduced by the American navy; and we are told that the depth bomb has been proven to be quite an effective weapon, against which the German U-boats have little chance. Undoubtedly there are other features of the allied warfare against the submarine which have been powerful in checking the menace during the past year and more. And it is practically conceded by Germans, except perhaps of the Von Tirpitz type, that the U-boat usefulness has been greatly restricted during the past 14 months. The American navy is in considerable measure responsible for this condition and it is possible for that navy to put into operation the same forces on the western side of the Atlantic ocean. Therefore, it is not believed that the German U-boats can become an effective force in hindering the transportation service of the United States.

CURRENT COMMENT

War Chest Pros and Cons.

Henry B. Endicott, food administrator of Massachusetts and one of the most active and patriotic residents of that state, has issued a statement outlining his objections to the war chest plan of the Associated Press. He says that he is in brief, that it does away with the individual effort and enthusiasm that are derived from a succession of drives, and that it furnishes tight-fisted folk an opportunity to make smaller contributions than otherwise they would be obliged to make.

With due regard for Mr. Endicott's opinion, which is shared by a good many persons connected with relief organizations, the Reformer is yet to be convinced that the advantages of the war chest plan do not far outweigh its disadvantages. In the first place it cannot be denied that the war chest method, if properly carried out, spreads the burden far more equitably than any other plan yet devised. As to the enthusiasm inspired by a succession of drives it is a serious question whether it is actually more valuable than the individual responsibility each war chest subscriber is made to feel as his pledge becomes due each month. There is furthermore the distinct advantage of providing persons of limited means a way to give much more than otherwise they would feel able to give.

It is true, perhaps, that some war charities through strong emotional appeal would be able to get more by a specialized campaign than the war chest will provide, but a fact to be remembered in this connection is that the charity which did so benefit would be profiting at the expense of some other equally meritorious but perhaps less well organized cause.

From its experience with the war chest plan thus far Brattleboro feels not only that it is doing more in the way of war relief than it would in any other way but that it is doing it more efficiently, with less duplication of effort and without the loss of any personal responsibility in the various individual causes—Brattleboro Reformer.

The War Chest.

Philadelphia also has a war chest campaign under way. It is worth noting that the new plan is being taken up by places adjacent to the Pennsylvania city, as it is here, and already a fine start has been made toward the vigorous work that is to begin on Monday. Philadelphia has arranged for three great public meetings, together with a variety of incentives calculated to carry the importance of filling the chest home to the people. The tremendous organized effort that made the Liberty loan such a magnificent success has brought keener realization of the desirability of pooling resources by means of the war chest plan.

It will not do to invite too often the appreciable slowing down of community enterprises that is involved in the prodigious amount of labor that has become necessary in putting through to full achievement any kind of a drive. To promote proper results in seeking funds for any public cause, in these days, elaborate machinery has become indispensable. The will to do everything which the national emergency calls for may be strong, but there are limitations to human endurance. It is also possible to wear out one's welcome by making appeals too frequently. The war chest combines many efforts that would otherwise be necessary into one big drive, thereby releasing busy men for other work, and sparing givers multiplied appeals. The energies of the country, tired though they seem, can be overworked, and it is time to conserve them in this particular matter. The war chest method is not only sensible in itself, but by means of it a larger measure of efficiency can be brought about. The unwisdom of overdriving a willing horse has passed into a proverb.

In a very real way the war chest plan, wherever it has been tried, has been made to stand as the symbol and instrument of war service. It served in Columbus, O., for example to popularize and diffuse giving. Contributions to war relief agencies there before the war chest scheme was adopted came from only 12,500 individuals out of a population of about 200,000. The seven-day campaign in behalf of concentrated giving brought \$3,500,000 and carried the number of contributors to 90,000. In other cities like broadening results have been obtained through the war chest method. In due course we may expect this city and region to demonstrate that a big fund and enduring advantages are to be obtained through such co-ordination of effort as we have undertaken—Springfield Republican.

Literal.

He—So you are going to throw me down, after all?
 She—Yes. Father said he would do it if I didn't, and he's so terribly literal, you know.—Boston Transcript.

FOOD • WILL WIN



SURVIVORS STRUCK UP 'STAR SPANGLED BANNER'

As They Were Leaving the Steamer Carolina, After Being Commanded

By German U-Boat to Get Off.

New York, June 5.—"Don't use your wireless and we won't shoot," is the new "made in Germany" slogan, under which the emperor's submarine commanders are carrying their campaign of frightfulness into American Atlantic waters, according to persons among 250 survivors of the steamer Carolina, who were brought to this port aboard a coastwise steamer early to-day. The Carolina was destroyed by U-boat gunfire fifty miles off the Delaware capes on Sunday evening.

Stories told by passengers and the crew of the sunken vessel indicated that Edwin W. Vogel of New York City, the ship's 19-year-old chief wireless operator, played a spectacular part in the dramatic raiding of the Carolina. When the submarine messaged the "Use no wireless—we don't shoot," Vogel definitely repeated his S. O. S. signals, which he had already begun flashing and was on the verge of answering queries from Cape May and Brooklyn navy yard stations for the Carolina's position, when Captain T. R. D. Barbour, Vogel's commander, ordered him to quit his key and see whether the Germans would keep their pledge, passengers declared.

Captain Barbour said he decided to accept the proposition laid down by the U-boat skipper because he knew dissent would mean forfeiture of the lives of women and children aboard the wayward vessel.

Arrival of the 250 survivors here to-day, 155 of whom were passengers and 84 members of the crew, leaves an apparent discrepancy of 29 persons to be accounted for. This calculation by officials of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, owners of the Carolina, is based on advices that sixteen are known to have been lost from a life boat which reached Lewes, Dela., yesterday with only nineteen of its original burden of 35 persons; and that 28 were landed yesterday at Atlantic City.

The arrivals here to-day and at Atlantic City and Lewes yesterday, together with the sixteen dead, account for 313 persons. The officials of the Carolina, who reached here to-day, said the vessel carried 342 passengers and crew.

After abandoning the ship, survivors reaching here said some one in a life boat began whistling "The Star Spangled Banner," and it was instantly taken up by those in other boats—the men joining in the whistling and many of the women singing the words of the national anthem.

Veteran mariners, who superintended the allotting of life boats to those on the Carolina, declared that the coolness and expedition with which this task was accomplished was remarkable. Few women became hysterical, they declared, and most of those collected their wits under the rebukes promptly accorded by other women of stouter courage.

Those who reached here after escaping the triple menace of German gunfire, drowning and starvation, were unable to understand why the commander of the U-boat chose to let go un molested ten newly commissioned lieutenants from the second United States army officers' training camp at San Juan. It was manifestly impossible for these men to escape the notice of the Hun captain, it was said, but he evinced no more interest in them, seemingly, than in any others aboard.

The officers, all of whom reached here safely, are:
 First Lieutenant J. P. O'Toole, Clinton, Mass.; First Lieutenant F. D. Carpenter, Maplewood, N. J.; First Lieutenant R. J. Boyd, Syracuse, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant G. Goldsmith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Second Lieutenant Bernard O. Weitz, New York City; Second Lieutenant M. Oriz, New York City; First Lieutenant G. Nadal, San Juan; First Lieutenant W. R. Arthur, Boston; Second Lieutenant William Redding, Meshanticut, R. I.; First Lieutenant William M. Sides, Philadelphia.

Captain Robert K. Wright and Paymaster D. C. Crowell of the United States navy, also appeared on the deck of the submarine-marked vessel, without drawing comment from the Teuton undersea men.

While varying in detail, the stories narrated by the refugees accorded in all important incidents regarding the submarine's sudden "nosing up" through the ocean at the starboard side of the Carolina; announcement of its presence by the firing of a shell over the bow of its quarry; the leisure with which the U-boat set about to sink the vessel, and the lonely 18-hour vigil kept in the storm-tossed, wind-driven boats, which ended in the rescue by the coasting schooner.

MARCHING BEHIND.

By Caroline Ticknor of The Vigilantes.

"I'm marching on," said the colonel's wife.

"Back of my soldier in the field, His to command brave men in strife, Mine a weapon of love to wield, To soothe, to comfort, to help, to cheer, Those that the soldier holds most dear; Gladly I turn to this task of mine, To work for the women behind the line."

"I'm marching on," cried the mother brave,
 "Back of my soldier across the sea, He fights this country's cause to save, He leaves a sacred trust with me, Mine to keep burning the home-fires bright, To serve and to save with a patriot's might, That our defenders shall have to eat, Beef and sugar and fat and wheat."

"I'm marching on," said the maiden fair, "My brother's a private far away, He's doing his bit with the boys over there, I'm doing my bit with the ones that stay; I'm training the girls for farm and field, That crops may flourish and gardens yield; For we must answer this nation's call, And our abundance replenish all."

"We're marching—sisters, mothers and wives,
 Back of our soldiers, brave and true, Giving our strength as they give their lives, Marching under the red-white-and-blue, For us, they are holding the foe at bay, But we're holding behind, every step of the way, Our men to nurse, and to clothe, and to feed, We're marching on with this nation's need."

The Asphile Does.

They say heat expands, but we never knew a ton of coal to get any bigger by being shoveled into the furnace.—Boston Transcript.

HASN'T BEEN IN BATTLE.

Corporal Ira Parker Wrote Under Date of May 8.

From Corporal Ira Parker, with the American forces in France, his sister, Mrs. C. J. Waterman of the Richardson road, has received the following letter, dated May 8:

"Your letter received several days ago and was glad to hear from you. The sugar cakes came to-night and they are fine. Was glad to hear father is with you and hope he will stay with you for awhile. Was sorry to hear Maggie is sick, but hope she will be better soon. You may know by the papers that I am near the front, but am not in any danger, for have been nearly to the trenches, but haven't seen anything that anyone ought to be afraid of in my travels.

"I wrote you sometime ago about going through towns that were all blown to pieces, but you don't seem to have got the letter. We have been in towns where they have made air raids. We stayed in one place where they tried to do their dirty work, but don't think they had very good luck.

"The grass is getting quite long and the leaves are full grown. This is a very pretty country, but when it rains it doesn't soak into the ground. It just simply has to drain off and it takes a long time for it to dry off without any sun. They say that we are going to get better weather soon, and we have all been praying for it for a long time and think we ought to get it soon.

"Hope this will find you all in the best of health, as it leaves me."

On mothers' day, May 12, Mr. Parker again wrote his sister:

"As this is mothers' day and we are requested to write someone, I will write a few lines to you. We are at the front now. Carl Prescott was with me last night. It was the first time we have seen each other since we got over here. Believe me, we were glad to see each other and had a grand time.

"I haven't heard from Ella for a long time. It seems like two months since I wrote to her, but time seems long when you are looking for a letter from home, and that is all we have to think of outside of our duties.

"I have seen Frank Clark several times. He is near me now. Carl and I were wondering what Roy Coleman was doing and if he had been drafted. Just tell any of Carl's people that I have seen him and that he is well."

PERSHING'S REPORT.

Tells of Contact Between American and German Patrols.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—General Pershing reported to-day the contact between American and German patrols, in which three Germans were killed. News of the engagement came first in press dispatches. These attacks were from five to seven miles apart along the line, which includes ground where the Americans have established themselves and have fought the Germans to a standstill.

The communique reads:
 "Number 31.—Section B.—On the night of June 3 and 4, one of our patrols operating in Lorraine destroyed the concrete observation post in the enemy's line. During the same night and in the same district an encounter took place between American and German patrols. Three Germans are reported to have been killed."

The investigation of the Aircraft Investigator.

The sensational but nebulous charges of graft and dishonesty in the business of the aircraft have now to be treated in the only manner in which common sense suggests and common fairness permits. Mr. Howard E. Coffin's manly reply to the president that there shall be a full official investigation, in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined, is what might be expected from that gentleman; and the prompt reply of the president gives assurance that the inquiry will be conducted with equal justice to all; that is to say, with regard not only to the protection of the government's interests, but also to the protection of private character against defamation.

This is as it should be. Whatever semblance of official authority may have seemed to attach to Mr. Gutzon Borglum's yet unsubstantiated charges of dishonesty has been stripped away by the publication of President Wilson's letter of April 15. The president almost harshly reminds Mr. Borglum that the volunteer investigator of aircraft production has grossly misapprehended his status; that he has never been constituted an official investigator or recognized as such by the government; that there was merely given to him the right to look into the matter of his own motive, with such facilities for independent inquiry as the war department might be able to afford; and that now the real inquiry is to begin, with Mr. Borglum present as an informant and witness, if information he possesses and testimony he is able to give, but in no sense as either an official prosecutor or judge.

Thus, by one of the most curious turns in the whole history of executive investigations, the person who has been posing as the investigator suddenly finds himself among the investigated. President Wilson is doing exactly the thing which the situation demands when he repudiates Mr. Borglum as the official representative of the administration in this investigation and refers him and his charges, along with the rest of the subject, to the department of justice for a searching inquiry.—New York Sun.

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 —Horace F. Graham, Governor.

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 —Charles S. Caverly, M. D., President Vt. State Board of Health.

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JINGLES AND JESTS

Lots of It.

Mrs. Ascum—Did you ever do any fighting at close quarters, Major?
 Major Wedderly—Yes; most of my married life has been spent in a flat.—Boston Transcript.

The Kind.

A Sunday school superintendent wanted to "show off" the intelligence of his pupils to a visiting delegation on the platform, so he smiled at the school and said:

"Now, children, tell our friends here what kind of people go to Heaven. Now who can tell?"
 "I can," said Tommy. "The dead ones."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Patriotic.

"Why don't you have your relative examined by an alienist?"
 "I guess not. An American doctor is good enough for me."—Boston Transcript.

The Idea!

"Well, of all the impudence!" exclaimed Mrs. Newrich.
 "What is it, Agnes?" asked her husband.
 "Those poor first cousins of yours are telling people they got the same identical ancestors that you've got."—Boston Transcript.

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